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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publications. with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all case end stamp for that purpose.

The Bun can be had of Meura, Smith, Ainelie &. Co., 25 Deventle Street, Strand, Landon.

A Fortuight.

We have kept out the cholera for a fortnight anyhow. That is something over which we may well rejoice.

It was on the 29th of August that the first of the cholera-bearing steamships, the Moravia, came within range of our shores. It was next day that she entered the lower bay. It was yet another day before we were mode aware that she had brought from Hamburg in her steerage the infection of the pestilence which was ravaging that city at the time she left it.

It was but natural that the public mind should be seized with apprehension. We were in the presence of danger, brought

upon us suddenly and unexpectedly. Since that time several more vessels with the disease aboard have arrived from Hamburg and other ports, and are now also lying in the lover bay. With every new arrival the situation has become more complicated, and the danger that confronts us has been increased. The Seandia, from Hamburg, which came to anchor on Friday night, brought a worse record than any of the four other infected ships among which she took her piace.

The public apprehension has not grown with the growing menace. It has rather been allayed since the time in which we first got news of the condition of things on the Moravia.

During the forinight of danger not s single case of Asiatic cholera has appeared in this city. Not any person afflicted with It has been allowed to come here. Not a ship infected with it has been permitted to enter our port. The sufferers have been isolated: the dead have been cremated; the ships have been held in quarantine, ten miles away from the city.

Our local authorities have cooperated with the State and Federal authorities in devising and enforcing means to secure the safety of the city and the country, to keep back the destroyer which, during the past year, has advanced westward from Afghan-Istan through Persia and Russia to western Europe, from which it took ship for North America.

The means of defence here adopted have. in any event, prevented the enemy from entering our country at his first onset. He has been held at bay for a fortnight, though we were under disadvantageous circumstances when we first went out to meet him. The destroyer has been kept out up to this time, GLORY BE To GOD! And we are now better prepared for guard against him than we were at the opening of the month.

Let us be hopeful that we shall meet with complete success in our efforts to bar out the Asiatic cholera. There are many things in our favor. The weather is temperate. benign, and exceedingly healthful, and we are likely to have frost next month. The departure from Europe of ships bearing infected passengers to American ports has been stopped. The quarantine authorities at this port and all along our seaboard are competent and vigilant. The Health Board is displaying a praiseworthy energy, and the sanitary condition of the city is better than it has been at any other time for many years. There is encouragement in the fact that the death rate is lower than ordinary. The people at large are thoroughly aroused to the necessity of selfprotection, and are following the advice offered by the observing President of the Health Board.

These favorable things give us good assurance, and help our people to maintain a proper reserve. They promote equanimity. but do not encourage negligence, or any relaxation in the enforcement of precautionary measures.

The word for us must yet be, Watch!

The Mine Laborers in Pennsylvania.

We have of late repeatedly referred to the arguments for restrictions upon immigration. Those arguments are for the most part based upon the profound and startling change in the nationality and character of the emigrants sent to us from Europe in recent years. Instead of Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen, of whom the more we can get the better, and lustead of Germans and Scandinavians, speaking languages closely akin to our own and brought up under similar institutions, we are now sublected to an inpour of the refuse of southern and eastern Europe. These newcomers are too numerous, too gregarious, and too low in the scale of civilization to be readily incorporated with the mass of the American population, and the tendency is rather to Isolation than to assimilation, our Englishspeaking citizens recoiling with disgust from the strange intruders on our soil. How essentially indigestible is the new element of immigration is shown by Mr. HENRY Rood in a report on the mine laborers in Pennsylvania, contributed to the latest number of the Forum,

It has only been within the last fifteen years that the stream of immigration from southern and eastern Europe has begun to pour into the mine regions of Pennsylvania, and especially into the anthracite coal fields. Up to the year 1875 the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania were worked almost exclusively by Americans, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, English, and Germans. These miners are now supplanted by a horde of Hungarians, Slavs, Polanders, Bohemians, Italians, Sicilians, and Arabs. In 1891 Italy and Sicily sent over 100,000 emigrants to the United States; from Bohemia and other parts of Austro-Hungary and from Poland and Russia came upward of 110,000. After personal observation and inquiry Mr. Roop es not hesitate to say that fully one-half of these 210,000 immigrants were entirely unfit for citizenship, or even residence, in the United States. Yet here they are, and they are rapidly transforming Luzerne. Schuykill, Carbon, Lehigh, and Northumberland counties into a section of south-

eastern Europe. The majority of Hungarians, Slavs, Po landers, and Italians who emigrate to this country, leave their wives and families behind them. They have no more intention than the Chinese have of making the United States their permanent abiding place. They come here precisely as Chinamen used to go to California, to make in a few years what seems to them a fortune and then go

home and enjoy it. The amount of money which these emigrants from southern Europe send home is astonishing when we pear in mind that their wages range from 60 cents to \$1.10 per day. The little city of Hazleton is said to transmit every mouth from \$75,000 to \$125,000. As a rule, the Hungarians, Slavs, Bohemians, Polanders, and Italians in the mining regions make no attempt to become Americans. Except in rare instances, they never send their children to the public schools. They do not even try to learn the English language. That is one reason why mine superintendents keep all accounts with them by number instead of by name. When employed, each man receives a brass check with a number stamped on it, and thereafter he is known by the number instead of by his name.

Even if the clannish habits of the Slavs and Italians did not prohibit the acquisition of the English language, the Americanization of these immigrants would encounter insuperable obstructions from another quarter. English-speaking citizens in the coal regions will have nothing to do with the low-caste foreigners. In fact, so excessively repulsive are the latter that decent people shrink from waiting near them in the railway stations of mining towns, from fear of being overrun with vermin or of contracting disease. It is well known throughout the mining towns that the emigrants from southern Europe who have taken the place of Irishmen, Welshmen, and Germans, are content to swarm in shanties like hogs, to contract scurvy by a persistent diet of salt pork, to suffer sore eyes and body rather than buy a towel and a washtub, and to endure typhoid fever rather than undergo the expense of the most primitive sanitary apparatus. The police aver that the Slavs, Bohemians, Polanders, and Italians are guilty of nameless crimes and abhorrent vices, and that the enforcement of justice is almost impracticable because the foreigners have not the slightest scruple about committing perjury. This is particularly alleged of the Italians; if one of them wishes to prove an alibi, he has merely to express such a desire, and he can get a dozen men to testify in his behalf. The result of the investigations made by Mr. Roop in the coal regions was to convince him that among the Italian miners there exist secret societies for the express purpose of shielding their members from the consequences of crime. He found that the belief in the existence of these societies prevailed among the police and judicial authorities of the anthracite region.

We are not surprised that in the eyes of English-speaking residents of the coal regions the most urgent public question should seem to be that of immigration. To them the Federal Congress seems shame fully neglectful of its duty in permitting swarms of irreclaimable European outcasts to settle and breed degradation in the United States. The fact is that Congress has not taken the proper steps to obtain adequate information on the subject of immigration. It is true that special consular agents have been sent abroad to gather statistics, and that a cursory investigation has been made in certain American cities; but the Commissioner of Labor acknowledged in January, 1892, that up to that date no examination had been made of the state of things in the anthracite districts of Pennsylvania. It is time that the existence of such plague spots on the American community should be made known, and that the necessity of imposing rigorous limits on the inflow of emigrants from southern and eastern Europe should be recognized.

An Experiment of Doubtful Utility. An "International Ailiance of the Friends of Cooperative Production" was founded at a recent meeting at the Crystal Palace in London. The scheme is to establish national councils in the different countries. and to hold yearly a general congress in some European capital, the first to take dace at London next August. The purpose of the alliance is "to promote

the formation and the development in each country of central institutions for helping working people to establish and maintain self-governing workshops, and for assisting employers and employed to establish just and harmonious profit-sharing arrangements." The alliance proposes to go further. It lays down that the profits of the cooperation shall be used "in ways that will most effectually conduce to the well-being of the body of workers by facilities for education. recreation, improved dwellings, provident provision for age, sickness, and death, the development of refined and elevating tastes. the care of infancy and childhood." Under the scheme, therefore, the individual worker will benefit only or chiefly as the mass of the workers is benefited.

That is the vice of a plan which very agreeable on paper and can be talked about very eloquently in a meeting of philanthropists. It is all right, except that It runs counter to human nature. As things are now without cooperation, if everybody was wise and prudent, temperate, industrious, and frugal, there would be no poverty. But all men want to spend their own in their own way. even if it is not the best way. They want to be free, and all the more because they are poor. While they are at work, they are necessarily under discipline; but when they get out of the shop they want to be their own masters. They do not want to be provident under compulsion. They do not want to be members of a community which restricts their liberty, even if it is fo their material good. Existence without libcity may be well fed, but it is intolerable to men who have ever enjoyed freedom. Life is something more than food and raiment

At this Crystal Palace meeting the methods pursued by the Maison Leclaire of Paris and by the Société du Familistère de Guise were explained as models of the cooperative establishments advocated by the alliance. In these the profits, after paying 5 per cent. on the capital, are divided between the management, a mutual aid and pension fund, and the workers proportionately to their salaries or wages. Similar experiments have been made in this country, but, so far as we know, they have not been successful on any large scale, and in some notable cases they have failed completely. The workers' portion of the profits is so small to each individual that he s sure to be dissatisfied with it, and the portion assigned to the mutual aid fund is looked upon as a forced contribution. The people who earn the money want to do with

it as they please; and very naturally. Such establishments, if they are of sufficient magnitude to make them important, form communities which such a system deprives of the spontaneity demanded by human nature, for they must have peculiar laws and regulations, as a matter of course. A man cannot be admitted and retained as partner unless his manner of life satisfies certain strict moral requirements. He must give up some of his freedom under the general laws of the society.

Mr. PULLMAN has established near Chi- to be smart, enterprising, and ambittous,

cago a city of his work people, and to the eye it is laid out very handsomely and is an ideal community. Everything is clean and healthful, amusements are provided and wickedness is debarred; but the peo ple are not so completely happy as they ought to be according to the theory of the patent method for improving their condition. They are under guardianship, and

they chafe against the restraints. At Homestead the wages were extraordinarily high. No workman in Europe under the most liberal profit-sharing possible, and in the best times, would get half as much. The company guarded the savings of the men, paid 6 per cent. interest on them, and loaned the provident enough to build houses as soon as they had husbanded enough to buy the lots. Yet Homestead was lately the seat of a flerce riot against the company which granted such enviable privileges. The workmen were not content to receive benefits at the hands of the CARNEGIE com

pany. They wanted to dominate it. The experiment of cooperation as a sys tematic remedy for the clashing selfishnes of capital and labor must, therefore, fail at last. There is not enough in it for the individual workman. He is sure to be dissatisfied with the practical results. An amount of money may be large when divided among a few employers, but the share of each laborer is little when it is distributed among many. Bethe sum is subject to the sides, risks of business, and the workmen wants certain pay. He is not content to take the moderate wages essential under cooperation and trust to luck to get them increased by a small slice of the uncertain profits. More than all, he resents losing his individual liberty to an extent inseparable from such a system. He wants to expend or save as he himself thinks best, not as a company's regulations dictate.

Moreover, where is the capital to com from? The business of production is always risky, and capital does not go into such investments unless with the hope of extraordinary reward. Where are the managers to come from? Men competent for the administration of great business enterprises cannot be obtained unless the prospect of making an amount of money commensurate with their peculiar abilities is made clear Getting the subordinates them. easy. The difficulty is to find the leader. and as business enterprises grow larger this difficulty increases. Commanding individual ability was never before so requisite as now, or so sure to command a great reward; and if cooperation were introduced generally, it would be even more essential to handle the new problems invalved.

Apparently, the old incentive must remain. Individual effort and individual genius must be stimulated by the hope of individual gain. Communism shows off very well in the pretty model, but in the inished machine and in actual working, it falls to provide the necessary motive force. The world cannot be improved in the mass It must be advanced by the advancement of the individual man in the old, old way.

Social Changes.

A writer in Scribner's Magazine pro claims the revelation that the standard of deference for women is less elevated in the United States nowadays than formerly. In many public places, as in street cars and on ferryboats, he says, this standard has been reduced to a degree which jus tifles censure. Indeed, as this writer avers. it has become a question whether "consideration for women in public places is not vanishing as a characteristic of American men." It is not merely that women do not now receive the prompt and unfalling courtesy which was formerly shown them, but that they are reated with "a cool and impudent rudeness, with a lack not merely of gentleness but of respect, that I believe would have been impossible to our fathers." They are, it appears to this writer, not only a lowed to stand in public vehicles when men are seated, but they are subjected in various ways to annoyance, and, not to put too fine a point on it, to insuit:

"It is easier and safer to speculate on the cause this bumiliating change than to find and apply a remedy. The great increase in the proportion of perons of foreign birth or descent, and of the uneducated classes, has something to do with it. The in mensely greater volume of humanity in motion o public thoroughfares and on passenger lines, and the orresponding greater difficulty in enforcing the standard of conduct held by the minority, is another nuss. But the disagreeable fact remains."

There is an absence of originality in the remarks of this complaining pessimist, which appears less remarkable when it is considered that similar complaints have repeatedly been made in the past. The truth is that the increase of persons of foreign birth using such conveyances has nothing to do with the condition which this

writer deplores. There are two reasons, both excellent, and neither of them discreditable to men's courtesy and politeness, why there are now fewer outward evidences of deference to women than were formerly to be observed. The first of these is the increased amount of business which now has to be transacted in a day, while the day is no longer than it was years ago. The courtesies which formed so delightful a feature of travel by stage coach, the interchange of compliments, the polite inquiries concerning the personal health and family well being. the deferential willingness of men to serve as escorts, all these things would be deemed out of place in an era of rapid cable cars, quick-transit trolleys, elevated trains, and cannon-ball expresses There is no leisure for such refinements. A majority of the men who are found on street cars nowadays are in a hurry. A majority of the women are in a hurry also. They cannot stop for mere compliments They have business to attend to, and business takes predecence over mere outward expressions of politeness.

Again, the proportion of women, and especially of young and pretty women of girlish years, who are engaged in what the statisticians call gainful occupations, has enormously increased of late, and is constantly increasing. The appearance of a woman in the elevator of an office building no longer causes a flutter. A girl in a restaurant a midday is not a curiosity to be scrutinized by astonished masculine optics. The beauteous race of typewriters, stenographers, cashiers, bookkeepers, factory hands, sales ladies, and clerks, has changed all that; and with a breaking down of the barriers of business pursuits, a woman in a public conveyance is no longer a rarity.

Another field which with dainty and in sinuating footstep women have invaded to conquer, is that of the commercial traveller or drummer. Women drummers are now numerous in the progressive West; they have become a regular feature of commercial affairs. They take orders for dress and lace goods, perfumery, subscription books, fashlon papers, Turkish cigarettes toilet utensils, milliners' trimmings, gloves in short, for every article of feminine need r adornment; and they show themselves

as well as trustworthy, in this field of mercantile activity.

It is natural enough that under such circumstances, with which the question of foreign birth and "uneducated classes" has nothing to do, men and women whose minds are occupied with similar errands. should salute each other in a more presale and businesslike manner than in the days of those captivating amenities which enlivened travel on street cars before bell

punches or cash registers were invented. There has been no abatement in the deference shown by men to women. Such a thing is impossible. It is absurd to talk about it. It could not exist except temporarily, and then it would be swept away by social revolution which would bury the innovators of such incivility so deep that no plummet would reach, nor forgiveness conione, the gravity of their offence. But the day of formal and elaborate compliments in rapid transit is past. It is past because women do not demand such attentions, and usually have no time for them. That is all.

Differing Situations.

Not for twenty-four years has the Re publican party in New York city been in poorer condition for a Presidential struggle than it is to-day. It is without a head; it has no recognized or acknowledged leader; dispord and distrust permeate the ranks of the district managers; factional jealousies bar the path to reorganization under the new apportionment; and a bitter scramble for personal benefits, of a pecuniary character. overshadows in many districts what have heretofore been in other contests the real abors of a Presidential campaign.

Oddly enough, on the other hand, and fortunately, too, for the Democracy, no Presidential election since the civil war has found the Democrats of New York city in better condition than now. The party is splendidly and thoroughly organized here. Its leaders, risen from the ranks to their present posts, are men of recognized ability. tested, tried, and found true and faithful in victory as well as defeat. Every district is in good hands. There are no factional diferences. There are no personal rivalries. There are no amateur warriors on the roster of the staff, no non-combatants carried on the rolls of the rank and file. The city administration is in Democratic hands. Its record is creditable for its vigor and watchfulness in the public interest. It is able, intelligent, and indefatigable. Trained soldiers are at the head of the Democratic attacking column, and the whole Democratic army in this city is alert, harmonious, well provisioned, well conditioned, and eager for the fray.

Political observers of a speculative disposition, desirous of enriching their purses by the exercise of what judgment they possess about election results, will do well to contrast the position of the New York city Republicans and the New York city Democrats before they bet. It will enable them to avoid simple errors: it will assure them petter odds; it will diminish their risk of osing, and by lessening the probabilities of disappointment, promote the general happiness.

The Presidential election is less than sixty days distant. The Democrats of New York ity are ready; the Republicans of New York city are not. This is a fact not to be overlooked, and it is encouraging to all vigilant and fervid Democrats.

There's nothing the matter with the Democracy of New York city. It's all right.

A Very Serious Question.

It is a hard thing for us to say, and it is thing to be deeply regretted by every American, that the Chicago Exposition may have to be postponed on account of the appalling ravages of the cholera in Europe, even though we may be so fortunate as to keep the disease out of our country at this time. The best European medical authorities are agreed in believing, and in publicly asserting, that the langer from cholera in western Europ next year will be far greater than it has been at any time this year, and that the infection, which is now deeply planted in several countries, and exists from the easternmost to the westernmost boundaries of the continent, will almost certainly continue active for another year, as it has often in past times been active for two years. This question is taken up by the London Lancet, than which there is no higher medical authority in Europe, which in its edition of last week urges the British Government to begin at once to prepare for next year. "The coming months," the Lancet says, "must be utilized in preparing to combat the malady next year, which is likely to bring dangers far in excess of any we are now running." If this be the outlook, our American Gov

ernment has a duty to perform, a duty as imperative and as solemn as any Government can ever be called upon to perform. We cannot permit ship loads of goods to be sent here from the infected countries of Europe for the Columbian Exposition. We cannot, for example, welcome a Russian exhibit from St. Petersburg or any other part of the Czar's country in which the cholera has been deeply planted this year, in which it is now gathering the first year's crop in which three plagues have existed during the past two years. We would not in case the London Lancet's forecast unhappily turns out to be true, and cholers continues, to exist in western Europe, like to see steamships from Hamburg and from Havre and from Antwerp bringing to this port exhibits from the countries in which these cities are situated, exhibits which a this very time are being prepared for ship-

ment here. We cannot invite people from these coun tries to come to the Chicago Exposition. We cannot suppose that they would come if the

cholera be there next spring. If it be then there, we cannot suppose that any of these countries would think of sending exhibits to Chicago.

We cannot suppose that Chicago would desire to receive from them either exhibits or visitors, even if our own country should happily be saved from the inroads of the Asiatic cholera. This is a very serious matter, serious for

Europe and for the United States, serious

for the plague-infected and for the plagueendangered countries, serious for Chicago for New York, and for every city and State in our country, and for all its inhabitants, and for all its interests. If the cholera does not entirely disappear

from Europe within a short time, if it continues to exist anywhere there next spring. if its ravages are kept up for a second year as they have been in other visitations of it the Columbian Exposition to which Chicago has been looking forward, will have to be postponed until some other time in which it can safely be held.

Question: "Will you let a Kansas farmer know which political party the millionaires o New York belong to?" Answer: Some of then are Prohibitionists; some are Republicans some are Mugwumps; some are Democrats some are Populites of the Kansas pattern some if we can judge by their utterances, are

Socialists, or disposed toward socialism. We could give the names of millionaires belong ng to every party that has a candidate in the field. Millionaires differ in their political opinions as much as Kansas farmers. Militonaires are like other men in most respects ome of them are as amart as prairie grass

hoppers. Some of them are blockheads. There can be no paper printed outside of New York, and there ought to be none in New York itself, that seeks anything but the truth about the Asiatic cholers. It is true that there have been two or three or four "suspicious cases" of disease in this city within the past fortnight; but investigation has shown that not one of these cases was a case of Asiatic cholera. The daily reports of the Board of Health are sufficient to satisfy the whole coun try upon this subject. One negligent doctor sent word that a patient had died of that dis ease; but the autopsy which was immediately made gave proof positive that this doctor had been in error.

We warn our contemporaries throughout the ountry to refrain from giving any heed to the false, shameful, and atroclously wicked reports printed by the New York World, which stands ready to injure our city in any and every way by which its proprietor can enrich himself or satiate his greed.

We tender the most distinguished compli ments to the Brooklyn Eagle, the Boston Herald and all the other high Mugwump enemies of DAVID BENNETT HILL, the Democratic leads of New York; and we trust they are all as happy and as hopeful as THE SUS

No Force Bill! No Negro Domination!

We congratulate our many Democratic fellow citizens of Southern birth upon the formation of the Association of Southern Dem ocrats in New York. "One of the great parties," says the programme of this new asso ciation, "has announced in its platform of scheme of government so menacing to the liberties of all the people that patriotic men everywhere, unless blinded by party zeal, must see its dangers; but as the peril is spe cial and imminent to the South, so the call is special to us that we put forth every energy to save her people from the threatened calam-We are confident that this association will render important service to the cause of home rule in the struggle of November

No Force bill! No Negro Domination! The Stonington was taken down to the

lower bay yesterday to receive the passengers of the Normannia. All honor to PIERPONT MORGAN! He does great act in the simplest way.

Our edifying though peculiar Spanish contemporary. Las Dominicales of Madrid. publishes every day, alongside of its title, at the top of its first page, a series of maxims in the Spanish tongue which it is desirous that all its readers everywhere shall constant ly bear in mind. Under each of these brief maxims is the name of its author; and among the names given we observe those of Mosza CHEST, BUDDHA, ZOROASTER, MANU. RATES, MOHAMMED, VOLTAIRE, and KANT. The maxim attributed to Moses is a breviary of the Decalogue. The maxim from the New Testament is one that ought to be familar to all Christians: "Love one another." The maxim of Manu: "Life is scientifle and conscience is law." Of ZOROASTER Strive to destroy evil." Of Socrates: "Know thyself." Of Buddha: "All men are equal, or of like nature, and differ only in their virtues." Of MOHAMMED: " Pious is he who is clement, charitable, patient, and prayerful." Of Von TAIRE: "Mortals, you are all brethren, and

humanity." All of these maxims are good, wise, and worthy of remembrance. We trust that they are all properly regarded by the readers of our edifying though peculiar Spanish contemporary. Las Dominicales of Madrid, which has printed them in every one of the 517 numbers which it has issued sinco its establishment ten Years ago.

ought to do right for the sake of right."

KANT: "Make it your principle to respect

The parlor cat is an envised creature, soft of coat, rotund, well fed, and contented; but it is, after all a mere cat.—New York Times.

Probably the most famous animal of this species is THE SUN'S office cat. It was never handsomer or gentler than now. It has even grown to tolerate those Mugwumps who have repented and resolved to support the regular Democracy.

Now look at that whooping Colorado town of Creede, where lots on the outskirts niready sell as high as \$100, and lots on the main street for over \$1,000, and genuine corner lots in the centre of the town for nearly \$5,000 eash; that same rampaging town of Creede. which doubles its population every once in a while, which sees new groceries started just as fast as the old ones burst, which grows richer with every new mine that's opened away off on the side hill or out where you would never have thought of it; that very town of Creede which doesn't care a hawbuck for New York or any other place, which has more nabobs to the acre than all the rest of creation put together, which has plenty of men anxious to see any coot who raises his upper lip against it, which has three regular editors with plenty of soap and a lot of reporter always on the scent, which would like to see a fellow from that miserable old hole. Denver If he has anything to invest; that go-ahead town of Creede, which was set up only last year, but is bigger than some places a hundred years old; that rattling town of Creede, which has banks of discount and of Pharach, besides saveral high-toned preachers and firstclass hotels with the shiniest bars in this country or any other. What, we ask, is the latest news from Creede, which one of the best sites west of Eastern States, that don't amount anything? Halloo! what next, in the name o things generally, when we have news that a poet has jumped up in Creede, a genuine, thun der-struck, lightning-capped, original poet Who are these poets in the East anyhow, and off in New York, that aren't good for shucks? Give Creede a show, you dandies. The new poet in the bang-up Colorado town

of Creede, called after the lucky miner CREEDS himself, who still lives in the place which bear his name, and is bound to grow if the mines don't give out, with lots steadily on th rise, you bet: this new poet, in whose presence we raise our fall hat, is the editor of the prinsipal paper in that part of the country, and his name is Cr Warman. It gives us pleasure o introduce him to the world. It makes us happy to offer him a place in the front row of American poets, ahead of any Colorado competitor and of every Western rival, with one exception. We gave four specimens of his genius in The Sunday Sun of this week, when we printed those of his poems entitled "My Little Love," "Hereafter." "Sweet Marie," and "When We Go Off to Die." In two of them there are yearning and emotion; in an other of them there is speculation; and in the other, we regret to say, there is something akin to sombreness. They are all meritorious Tun Sun is proud that it had the honor of first printing them. We ask our Eastern readers not to forget the poet's name.

More glory will accrue to Creede as the abode of a first-class poet than from the ownership of all the silver in Dead Man's Guich.

The letter upon Palmetto politics fur nished by our Charleston correspondent i printed on the eighth page of this paper Don't fail to peruse it attentively. It is full o entertainment and instruction, and not desti

A new Catholic periodical, edited by our old Seminary, made its first appearance yesterday and wi henceforth be published every mouth. Its content are able, varied, and interesting. While it is chiefly engaged in promoting the success of the new discess; eminary which Archbishep Corrigan has founded, i is not negligent of any important subject of the day We command this new enterprise to the interested s

THE NEW BRIGANDAGE IN ITALY.

The Bond Agents of the Far West Outdon In linly-A Boron and a Baroness Capinred, a Country Meridonce S ormed, and 50,000 Lire in Cash Carried Off in Broad Day Neur the Large City of Catania by Nine Gentlemen Clad in Velvet and on Horseback-The Mafts and the New Or

leans Massacres-Poll leal Brigandage. BOME, Sept. 1.-The Wild West must look to ts laurels. Its finest feats of train robbers vere thrown into the shade a few months ago by the gentlemanly young man wearing a gold eyeglass, who broke into an express iron-clad car travelling at full speed on the New York Central Railway, nearly killing the messenger, jumped off as the train reached a station, cap tured a locomotive standing on another track went off at fifty miles an hour, kept up a run ning fight with a pursuing locomotive full of armed men as long as the steam held out disappeared then into a country road, made a farmer give him a horse and wagon at the point of a revolver, and was only last surrounded and captured cause his ignorance of the local tonography led him into a swamp instead of the high road. And now Italy comes to the front with

exploits in the way of highway brigandage as brilliant as any that marked the career of the late Mr. James. The "road agents" of Kansas and New Mexico have generally won their spurs by lying in wait in lonely places for heavily loaded stage coaches; but during the last three weeks armed men scouring th country, not as "minions of the moon," but in broad daylight, have stopped carriages filled with people on the Roman Campagna, plundering villagers gathered to celebrate the festival of a local saint, and cutting down and killing in his own vineyard a rural proprietor who had the hardihood to rea little after 7 o'clock in the morning, nine brigands, described as mounted upon fine horses, some of them dressed in velvet and some in cloth, armed with Welterli repeating carbines, daggers, and other weapons, rode up to surround and capture in the highway. not many miles from the third city of Sicily Catania, a gentleman of family and consider ation, Baron Autonio Spitaleri, the brother-in law of a well-known Deputy in the Italian Parliament, Signor Ponti, who represents at Rome the great city of Milan.

The conulation of Catania in consider ably larger than the population of Al-bany, and the town of Paterno, near which Baron Spitaleri met the nine gentiemen on horseback, is about as far from Catania as Saratoga is from Albany. What would be thought of American institutions in the effete monarchies if the brother-in-law of the Governor of Pennsylvania, visiting a relative near Saratoga, and going out with three or four companions to take the morning air. should be suddenly captured by a troop of read agents," carried back to the house of his relative, and there held to ransom? Baron Spitaleri and four persons who were in his company, being entirely unarmed and neve dreaming of danger, were obliged to surrender at discretion to their assailants. They were all bound together with ropes, the ropes were attached to the saddle of one of the nine horsemen, and in this way they were carried back along the highway a little more than two miles to the country residence of the Baroness Ciancio, a kinswoman of Baron Spitaleri, under whose roof he and his son. a lad of 10, had been spending the night. As the cavalcade was seen approaching, the doors and lower windows of the residence were hastily closed and barricaded, and the inmates prepared for a pavicy from the upper windows The Baroness Ciancio, who appears to

be a weman of spirit, challenged the horsemen and demanded the liberation of the prisoners. A colloquy followed, in which the chief of the mounted men politely, but firmly, intimated that he would carry off the prisoners to the mountains unless a ransom was instantly paid down in cash. After some debate between the Baronessand the brigand chief the amount of this ransom was finally fixed at 50,000 lire or \$10,000. less it is the habit of Baronesses in Sielly to do their own banking in their own houses, this demand would seem to indicate some pre vious knowledge on the part of the brigands of the exact condition of the strong box in the house of the Baroness Ciancia. At all events the Baroness agreed to pay the money. Still looking out of the window, like Michal became newspaper proprietors that daily jour-Gaul's daughter, she did pay it, making up a packet of 50,000 lire in notes of a thousand lire each, which she flung from the window to the robber chief. No sooner had this booty been secured than the brigand changed his mind and demanded a further ransom. This the Baroness positively refused to give, whereupon the brigands broke into the house and 'went through it" systematically, smashing the furniture, teating the Baroness, pulling her by her hair, and threatening her with daggers held to her throat. All these proccedings occupied several hours.

Finally about 3 P. M. the bandits and ceeded in finding and opening the safe, in which they found a further sum of 110,000 lire. Meanwhile the entertainment had been varied by a conflict with the son of the prisoner. This gallant lad, getting possession of a repeating rifle, fired half a dozen shots at the eapters of the Baron, and was fired at as often himself in return, with no damage done on either side, excepting that the had contrived to set fire to and turn off the hair on one side of his own head. Content with their liberal plunder, the bandits took no revenge for this display of filial piety, but, leaving the house, liberated the Baron, deferentially kissing his hand after the old feuda fashion as they did so, and, mounting their splendid horses, galloped merrily away. It does not appear that they were masked, and they had the whole neighborhood of Paterno quite at their mercy from 7 A. M. until 4 P. M. Baron Spitaleri, his son, and the Baroness Ciancio naturally made their way as soon as possible after this adventure to the city of Catania, where, as the local accounts pleasantly assure us, "they were received with great courtesy by the municipal authorities of the city, who warmly and notables congratulated them on their fortunate escape!" From this it would appear that a Catania a little dramatic incident of this sor is regarded as an inevitable explosion of some occult force of nature, like an earthquake o an eruption of Mount Ætna. And indeed to a certain extent this would seem to be the case When what are called the massacres in New Orleans took place, much indignation was ex-

pressed in some parts of Italy, because it was asserted in America that there existed among the Italians in New Orleans a ring of organized terrorism, administered by a secret society called the Mafia. But now all over Italy, Italian journalists commenting upon this extraordinary affair near Paterno, and upon the contemporaneous outbreak of brigandage in other parts of Italy, distinctively attribute these interesting social phenomens to the potent influence of the Mana. The heads of this secret society, they assert, are persons of no small political importance in the larger cities, who take advantage of the representative institutions of Italy to interfere with and undermine the efficiency of the public administration in the provinces, and of the rural police. A leading journal of Milan, Il Secolo quotes a personage of importance in Naples as saying to its correspondent there: "Brigandage in Sicily was put down when the Government made up its mind to strike at the heads of the Mana. The heads of the Mana in the argo cities lend their support to the authorities in the elections, and in return for this obtain a practical immunity for robbery and rascality in the rural districts. If you ask me," continued this personage. "what the causes are of this general outbreak of brigandage. I tell you they are three in number. The first and most important is that, in order to carry the elections, the authorities, high and low, have some back to their old flirtation with the chiefs of the rides in the world.

Maffa in the cities, who, as I have already anid to you, are the real rampart of the brigands. The second is the perpetual moving shout for electioneering purposes of all the functionaries who really know anything about men and things in Sleily; and so that men are put in charge of public order in one or another place, who know nothing about the country or about the inhabitants. The third is the mischievous application of what is called the Nicotera law to the police service of Sicily. Under that law public order in rural Sicily was to be kept by the carbineers, and could be kept by them if three essential conditions had been complied with: First, that the carbineers should be chosen from among the natives of the province in which they were to serve; secondly, that they should serve only in the rural regions; thirdly, that they should have absolutely nothing to do with electioncering and political work. Instead of which, what do we see? The Government has swept away all the functionaries who really knew the chiefs of the Mafia and the organization of that society. It has put itself into connection with the chiefs of the Mafia in order to get their support at the elections; and it has impeded the effective organization of the police force, which was formed to break up the old combinations of rascality and to prevent the formation of new ones." This indictment is set forth in the Secola

of Aug. 24. If it he well founded, it should be

remembered that the practice of winking at criminal organizations in order to secure political and party objects, is by no means confined to Sicily. Such things have been heard of even in the United States. Neither is this practice, if it really exists in Italy to-day, a fresh outgrowth of the representative institutions through which Italy is now working her way to a place among the first nations of Europe. Under the old Bourbon monarchy gentlemen on horseback who helped themselves to the property of their neighbors by force of arms, were not always debarred from obtaining political or even milltary distinction. An enterprising resident of Itri, one of the loveliest and long one of the most ill-famed posts on the highway between Rome and Naples, rode and robbed into history, song, and opera at the end of the last century as Fra Diavolo. The name was given to him by the superstitious peasantry, as the local annais tell us, because in their simple way of looking at the universe, they considered the two strongest forces in nature to be a friar and the devil! Not unreasonably, therefore, as neither the police por the travelling public nor the royal troops could get the better of their indomitable fellow citizen, who dwelt like an engle in a lofty eyrle above the road, and swooped down with unerring precision alike upon his prey and his pursuers, the good people of Itri baptized him as Friar Devil. This name and his reputation so commended him to King Ferdinand and Queen Caroline, then fighting for their throne with the Italian adherents of the revolution, that they gave him a commission as General in the royal armies and took him into high favor and confidence. They did as much for one of his most celebrated and most atrocious colleagues, of whom it is recorded that in the course of his well-spent life he slew no fewer than four hundred persons with his own hands, and educated his followers to regard him with proper respect by tossing off a beaker of human blood when he sat down to his dinner on great occasions. Him. also, the Bourbon sovereigns of Naples decorated with high military rank, and the best historian of Italy during the French revolution, Gen. Colletta, assures us that letters were written to this sanguinary hero by the King and the Queen, in which they addressed him as "their faithful and very good friend." Nevertheless it can hardly be thought commendable that the political chieftains of constitutional Italy should borrow hints of this sort from the despotism which England replanted in the two Sicilies nearly a century ago, after France had expelled it, and which Garibaldi finally overthrew in our own times amid the acclamations of all his countrymen.

THE PULLIZER TRIBE.

Who Else Would Have This Said of Him for All the Wealth in America?

From the St. Louis Chronicle. "Beesnez" was always "beesnez" to Sam'l of Posen. He never allowed sentiment or abstruct notions of right to interfere with the practical work of chasing coppers. There are lines of trade in which his creed has long been accepted, but it was not till the Pulitzers

Albert in New York and Joseph in St. Louis and New York put their newspapers squarely on the platform of "becsnez" enterprises. They pretended to have every virtue that a newspaper proprietor should have; contorted their features over all evils and called the contortion sympathy for the oppressed. They catered to all forms of popular fancy and to all the vices of the public. Whatever the mapority was willing to pay for, that would they advocate. Everything they had was for sale. every form of utterance had its price. Their brains were stored with economic, politicand sociologic views, but each bore its tag. And there were bargain days when a reputation might be had as a favor, or a good name be damaged for a song.

There was nothing that pretended to be an advertisement that they would not print. They recognized that there were dry goods, boots, shoes, graceries, and women to be sold. With the sublime self-sacrifice of the slave trade they would point the way to a modiste or a brothel. Fifth had no terrors for thom if any one had it to sell. Sentiment, sense of duty. and decency never interfered with business. If there were frail wives and places of assignstion, their creed defended the advertisement of such rendezvous. If there were morbid men and women to whom only tales of vice appealed, the Pulitzer creed compelled the servants of Pulitzerana to secure such tales and to dwell on the crotic. No closet in which hid a tiny skeleton was safe from their dark lanterns, and all disclosures were forwarded or withheld upon a business basis.

But "enterprise" has been their strongest boast. They have not been enterprising. They have made nothing that the world values, assembled nothing for the world's convenience. They have pretended much. They have stolen court records, crowded virtue's stories out to give the space to vice, employed, instead of writers, murderers, thugs, and those who did not fear to wreck a home and debauch a wife.

In this "enterprise" they have not hesitated to take. They have manufactured statements when they could not get an interview. and have been caught in despicable attempts to shift the responsibility for their ites. They have found men ready to serve them and risk infecting all New York with cholera in follow-

ing out the logic of their creed. They have set up the standard of their bank accounts, and worshipped it as the golden calf in the desert of their accomplishments.

Deep-sen Burdsbing.

Blueflshing at a depth of 200 feet is not "according to Hoyle," but it is one way of getting the dish when they will act hite in the ordinary way. Three shops were observed lying quietly off Figeon Reef. Phun island, the other day, dropping lines to the bottom. The squids weighed three-fourths of a pound, and wore dropped in the same manner as for bass ishing. Then the fishermen hauled up their lines as last as they could to imitate the motion of troling. The fish were striking well when not a sign of blueflish was visible at the surfaces anywhere. At times a line was case twenty times without a strike, but they made a good catch on the average.

The fishermen said they got the idea of deep fishing for blues from the fact that occasionally a blue is hooked while fishing in deep water in the kelp for bass. The fish were of the same size as those taken in the old-fashioned way. From the Hard of Courant.

Don't run the risk of your coid setting well of you may thereby drift into a condition favorable development of some latent teniency which mayou years of trouble. Better cure your coid a with the help of Dr. Japues Expectorant, a healing in dictne for all coughs, sore lungs and the -2/it.